

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

To Correspondents.
We notice that some of our correspondents have been sending us articles for publication, but as a general rule, we do not receive them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

To Our Correspondents.
The Tribune has now a larger exchange list than it can afford to embrace at least half the Newspaper Press of the loyal States. We must, therefore, be selective. We will hereafter send our Daily to the dailies with which we continue to exchange, our Semi-Weekly to semi-weeklies, and our Weekly to weeklies, which is the best we can do. If any of our present exchanges should desire to receive the Tribune more frequently in exchange than this, we will send our Semi-Weekly to weeklies for a difference of \$2 per annum, and our Daily to weeklies for a difference of \$4 per annum. Those papers which receive the Daily in exchange will continue to receive it until the close of the year. After the 1st of January it will be continued only on the terms above mentioned.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.—To prevent any interruption in the receipt of the Tribune, subscribers are particularly requested just at this time to send the money for renewal of their subscriptions as promptly as possible. Our mail-boxes are undergoing a revision which renders it necessary for all expired subscriptions to be paid before the 1st day of January.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

By special order of the War Department a Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Theodor T. S. Laidley and Maj. John G. Benton, Ordnance Department; Maj. Henry Maynadier, 19th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Jas. D. O'Connell, 14th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, 21st U. S. Cavalry; Capt. Theodore F. Bodenbaugh, 1st U. S. Cavalry; First-Lieut. J. D. Edie, Ordnance Department, will convene at the Springfield Armory on the 4th of January, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at such other place or places, and at such time as the Chief of Ordnance or the senior officer of the Board may direct, for the purpose of examining, testing and recommending for adoption a suitable breech-loader for muskets and carbines, and a repeater or magazine carbine.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, 21st, announcing that he has received reports that Gen. McCook overtook the Rebel Gen. Lyon on the 17th inst. at a place called Ashville, in MeLean County, Ky., and after a sharp battle succeeded in defeating and routing the Rebel raiders, killing a considerable number of his men and capturing one piece of artillery. Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's Rebel forces were attacked, defeated and routed at Hopkinsville Key on the 18th inst.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday transmitted to the House Chief Engineer King's report on the dock yards and iron-works of Great Britain and France, accompanied with drawings. It appears that the armored ships of Great Britain, built and building, number twenty. Of these ten are heavy iron vessels, and two wooden, used in iron, besides one iron and one wooden eupolia vessel.

Admiral Stirling, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, writing to the Department from Key West, reports the capture on the 10th of the British schooner Star, with 78 bales of cotton, and the schooner Peep of Day, with seven or eight bales of cotton. The Star was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Anclote Keys, Fla.

It is thought in Washington that the statement made to the Governor-General of Canada had given up, or was about to give up, without further judicial proceedings, the St. Albans raiders, who have again been arrested, must be erroneous, as it is presumed in official quarters that the Governor-General has no such power.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Africa, from Liverpool Dec. 10, via Queenstown Dec. 11, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

Further details about the death of Mr. Dayton state that he was visiting an American lady, when he was seized with illness. His obsequies were celebrated in the American Church of Paris on the 6th of December, with great solemnity. A detachment of troops escorted the remains as a guard of honor. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon were represented, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the whole Diplomatic corps were present. All the French papers, even those most hostile to the cause of the Union, pay warm tributes to Mr. Dayton's memory.

An imposing Reform demonstration had taken place at Bradford, Resolutions demanding an extension of the elective franchise, and in favor of an energetic agitation of the question were adopted.

The Italian Senate had adopted, by a vote of 124 against 67, the bill for the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence. The Minister of Finance stated in the House of Deputies that the capital would be transferred as soon as the bills relating to the organic change would be disposed of by Parliament. Gen. Cialdini stated in Parliament that a compromise with Austria was not possible, and Gen. LaMarmora concurred in this view.

The German Federal Diet has resolved by nine against six votes to withdraw the Federal troops from Holstein. The King of Denmark has arrived at Kolding, Jutland, and received a deputation of 5,000 Schleswigers. Some of the Prussian troops had returned from the seat of war to Berlin, where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Schenck, of Bern, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1865. The Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Moequard, the private Secretary of Louis Napoleon, are dead.

An insurrection has broken out in the Turkish Province of Albania.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase for a new lottery loan of a hundred million roubles at 5 per cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

Flot-Surgeon John Lawrence Fox, United States Navy, of Rear-Admiral David Dixon Porter's Staff, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday last, aged 54 years. Dr. Fox was born in Salem, Mass., and in 1831 graduated at Amherst. In 1837 he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon. On the 6th of June, 1842, he was commissioned as Passed Assistant Surgeon, and on the 16th of August, 1847, he was commissioned as Surgeon, and he had been about seven years in service under that commission.

Officer Tennant of the Twenty-first Regiment on Wednesday night, entered the Nineteenth Regiment State House, and after abusing Capt. Hart, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him. He was secured after a struggle, and yesterday held to bail by Justice Kelly to answer the charge.

Forefather's Day was celebrated with the customary festivities last evening by the New-England Society at the Astor-House, William O. Bryant, Admiral Farragut, Commodore Winslow, Capt. Dayton, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, and R. M. Hatfield, the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, G. W. Gunt, C. P. Kirkland, and George Henscroft were among the speakers.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to postmasters directing that all mail matter intended for Sherman's Army should be sent by way of New-York. Col. Markland, special agent of the Post Office

Department, will leave New-York on Saturday with the mails for that army.

The car and passenger depot in Augusta, Me., of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Thursday morning, together with several passenger and freight cars, and a large quantity of merchandise. Loss probably \$50,000, which is insured for half that amount.

The War Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Madeira, in Mississippi Sound, on the 8th, by the steamers Jackson and Stockdale. The Madeira was loaded with 103 bales of cotton.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the week ending Dec. 17, were \$1,625,000, and to ten-forty loan \$2,500,000. The subscriptions to the former on the 19, 20 and 21 amounted to \$2,500,000, and to the latter \$2,596,000. The ten-forty loan is to be continued in the market.

Two persons were killed near Keene, N. H., on Wednesday night, by a collision between a wood train and a passenger train on the Cheshire Railroad. Others were injured, but not severely.

The President has recognized Henri Enderis as Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Chicago, for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the northern part of Illinois.

Col. Perkins, proprietor of the Hancock House in Boston, died on Wednesday night. He has been for many years well known in the volunteer militia of Massachusetts.

The Illinois Central Railroad Depot at Dunleith was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at \$75,000; no insurance.

The President has recognized Dennis Donohue as Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at New-Orleans.

Gold has been weak all day. The opening rate was 102½, and advanced to 103½. From this point the market steadily fell to 102½, with an abundance of offering. The closing rate was 102½. There is no disposition on the part of speculators to buy for a cash advance. Federal Stocks are fairly steady, but the demand for the 10-40s from the Government has ceased. Freight rates are exceedingly dull, and rates are uniform. Railways are still pressed for sale upon an unwilling market, under an active demand for money, and during the day quotations were much lower than appears upon the printed list. Money is active and at 7 per cent the offerings on call are not in excess.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday adjourned until Thursday, January 5. No important business was done.

Richmond papers of yesterday announce that on the previous day about thirty vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet were visible off Wilmington, and more were hourly arriving.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak at Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, on the general question of Reconstruction, and especially on the impolicy of the immediate readmission of Louisiana.

We expected, ere this, to receive the dispatches of our Special Correspondent who accompanied Gen. Sherman's Army on its march from Atlanta to the sea-coast. They have, we know, been forwarded, but for some unexplained reason have failed to reach us. In default of their reception, we copy an account written by an officer who was with the expedition, as we know the curiosity of the public to learn the details of the march at the earliest moment.

THE WAR.

The interesting account of Sherman's march, which we print this morning, sets forth in a clearer light than ever the unimpaired progress of his column through the heart of the Confederacy; the total inability of the Rebel forces to arrest seriously to harass his advance; and the masterly conduct of the whole operation by Gen. Sherman. And in addition to its merits as a military statement, this narrative abounds in anecdotes, comical and pathetic; and furnishes no little information of the true condition of Georgia. The tale which at the outset of the War was told so often—the trustful devotion of the negroes—reappears here in circumstances that testify still more strongly to the patient good sense and sure instinct of that suffering race. Not even in the depths of Georgia, the selected refuge into which the planters long since transported their slaves as into a place of absolute security, is there any doubt among the negroes that the war is a war for their liberation. The Yankees are their masters' enemies; their masters are enemies to the slaves, and the Yankees must therefore be the friend of the slaves—such is the irresistible logic which cements attachment of the negro to the Union cause. Even Sherman, who so far forgets his obligation to the negro as to twice class him with mules and horses, is still accepted and welcomed as a deliverer in spite of himself.

The great expedition which left Fortress Monroe last week is reported at Beaufort, N. C., on the 15th inst. The monitors had put it, on that port to coal! One of them had narrowly escaped foundering at sea. Still, they were all safe, and long ere this have reached their destination, and, we presume, have made their attack.

Gen. Thomas is still advancing, Hood still retreating. The Duck River has been passed, and Hood has no other line which he can hope to defend till he reaches the Tennessee River. His army is melting away; his Tennessee troops avow their determination never again to leave their own State. His attacks on other points have failed as miserably as on Nashville. Forrest recoiled from before Murfreesborough, and now we have news that the foraging and recommitting and plundering expedition under Lyon, which was sent to Clarksville, on the Cumberland, forty miles north-west of Nashville, and thence into Kentucky, has been defeated with loss of all its artillery. As Hood had previously lost about sixty guns out of sixty-five, it strikes us his first effort will be to establish a cannon foundry somewhere out of Thomas's reach, and get out another stock.

MICHIGAN.

The seat in the United States Senate now filled by the Hon. Jacob M. Howard is to be filled by the new Legislature of Michigan, which will be organized early in January. The candidates are Mr. Howard, and ex-Gov. Austin Blair, both able and worthy. Several of the journals are warmly advocating one or the other. Mr. Howard was in Congress several years ago, and won a high rank there. He is one of the most honest, earnest, clear-headed patriots now in public life, and a most competent and useful legislator. He has few or no superiors in the Senate. Gov. Blair, we doubt

not, will likewise serve worthily and usefully if elected.

FINANCE.

It is understood in financial circles that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full consideration, has decided to meet his immediate necessities by the issue of One Hundred Millions additional of 10-40 bonds (paying five per cent. interest in gold) rather than issue a like amount drawing 7.30 (or higher) interest in greenbacks. Assuming this to be correct, we congratulate the country on Mr. Fessenden's faith, wisdom and fore-cast. His choice to issue specie bonds at a lower rather than greenback bonds at a much higher rate of interest indicates his confidence that the Rebellion will soon be overthrown and peace restored to our country, and that we shall thereupon be able, by a vigorous effort, to resume Specie Payment, or at least appreciate our Currency very nearly to par. If such be the prospect—and we firmly believe it is—why should we offer to pay 7 to 8 per cent. interest in Currency rather than 5 per cent. in coin, if currency and coin are soon to be nearly or absolutely on a par?

We pray Mr. Fessenden to have courage. The interests that require a farther inflation and abatement of our Currency are potent and clamorous, but those which would be promoted by a return to solvency at the earliest moment, though less noisy, are not less positive, and are far more broadly based. The speculators in Pork, Grain, Butter, Coal, and all the necessities of life, want an easy money market, an inflated currency, and Specie Payment put clear out of sight; but the great body of the People, as well as the Government, have interests directly adverse to theirs. If we could sell enough 10-40s to pay off the floating debt, put the Treasury in funds for six months, and bring the premium on Gold down to 25 or 30, we should save at the rate of One Hundred Millions per annum on the cost of the War, and might well afford to pay half so much as premiums on loans. We pray the Secretary to make the Currency as sound as may be, and to keep his eye fixed on a return to Specie Payment directly on the heel of Peace.

RECOGNITION.

If we are not misinformed, it will in due time be suffered to transpire that we were saved from a formal European recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the timely issue of President Lincoln's initial Proclamation of Freedom. At the close of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, the Governments of France and England professed to have become satisfied that the independence of the Confederacy was a fixed fact, and were concerting measures for according an early admission of the new power into the family of nations. We believe, but are not sure, that our Government was confidentially apprised of this determination so early as September, if not in August, 1862, and that the more conservative members of the Cabinet, if not impelled to advise, were fully reconciled to the issue of the aforesaid Proclamation by their knowledge of that purpose. That issue gave pause to the Maritime Powers; and when it had been followed by the Proclamation of Jan. 1st, 1863, it was found that the public opinion of the more intelligent middle class throughout Western Europe would be shocked by a recognition which would be a virtual alliance with the Slave Power. The Confederate errors were confidentially applied of the serious obstacle which had been interposed to a compliance with their desires, and advised to promote its removal through some form of Emancipation; but they did not—or rather, could not—achieve what was desired, so matters went on as we have seen.

These items of hitherto unpublished history derive a present consequence from the probability that the Rebel authorities are about to decree some sort of Emancipation, in the hope of this retrieving their bankrupt fortunes. Should they do so satisfactorily, and thereupon be favored with any gleam of military success, we may look for indications from Europe of an unequivocal desire that they should achieve their independence.

DESPAIR IN DIXIE.

Through some deplorable derangement, the mail hence to Richmond seems to have fallen into arrears of late, so that the Rebel chiefs receive their copies of *The Daily News* and of the letters of "Druid" in *The World* with great irregularity. Hence, while the Confederate oracles this side of the Potomac are making Sherman's holiday march through Georgia a retreat and a failure, or at best of inimportance, and proving that Hood and Breckinridge, though apparently rather roughly handled in one or two partial encounters, yet successful in freeing Georgia and East Tennessee from Federal invasion, and on the whole doing pretty well, the master-spirits at Richmond have no suspicion of their good fortune, but fancy themselves very nearly at the end of their rope. Hangman Foote, in the Rebel Congress, pronounces the Confederacy on the brink of ruin, and threatens to quit its councils, and subside into private life; Jeff. Davis is suffering from neuralgic pains of extreme severity, which have for days unfitted him for business; Lee writes to the Military Committee of their Congress that he must have more men, and that no resource remains but the arming of the negroes; Fayette McMullen in their House last Saturday proposed and urged the sending of Commissioners to Washington in quest of Peace; and the very general opinion down that way seems to be that the Rebellion is on its very last legs—all owing to a failure to receive promptly our Copperhead oracles, as aforesaid, proving Sherman's march through Georgia a flight and Thomas's series of crushing victories of no particular account, and the general result of Hood's campaign quite as favorable to the Rebels as to our side.

A reform is clearly needed. Our loyal journals that print accounts of the make-up and destination of Butler and Porter's expedition, telling just what is its force, and by what strategy it hopes to achieve success, are needed in Richmond at the earliest possible moment, and have doubtless been expressed thither regardless of expense. The Copperhead oracles must not be suffered to lag behind, or the Rebellion will

collapse some early morning for want of bulletins already issued in New-York that its triumph is assured beyond contingency. What is the sense in keeping up a Rebel organ in our City at a heavy cost, if its contents are to be held back from Dixie till the agony is over and the whole concern gone to smash?

The New-York Observer, which in other days was deemed—we will not say how justly—the most effective if not the most rabid pro-Slavery sheet in America, replying to a charge of *The Presbyter* that it is inconsistent in now holding that Slavery is essentially wrong, nobly says: "We would rather be right than consistent"—adding:

"In the Providence of God, we are brought, as a people, to such a position in reference to Slavery, that North and South, slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, are equally interested in the speedy and amicable settlement of the question. All those who believe in the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a legal measure, under the laws of war, hold that Slavery is that abolished in the Rebel States. It remains to be decided if it is to be so in the loyal States. The right direction, if it is unanimously turned toward the evil to be removed, than if it is employed in reflections upon those who with equal sincerity are laboring for the same end, the highest good of the colored people, and the best interests of the whole country."

"The United States Constitution provides for its own peaceful amendment, and whenever three-fourths of the Legislatures adopt a suggestion proposed by two-thirds of Congress, no change is made. This is the straightforward way of correcting evils under a constitutional government. Although the States now in Rebellion cannot act upon the question, they are all contented against it, when they do not vote. The measure cannot be perfected unless three-fourths of all the States adopt it."

"The Constitution is the basis on which we must settle all our troubles. When the Union was formed, it was agreed by all the States which formed it, and it has been agreed by all that have since come into it, that the Constitution might be altered in a mode prescribed by the instrument itself. The right, therefore, is not to be questioned. It is admitted on all hands that Slavery is practically dead in all the loyal States. So long as the others stand out in rebellion, we are not required by any considerations to relax, on account of their supposed opposition, from taking such measures as appear to us just before God and necessary for the settlement of the country. And it is desirable for men of all parties and in all sections to unite on Constitutional grounds only for the adjustment of all questions that disturb our peace. It is the part of wisdom to take things as they are and as they must be, and so act in the present as to secure the greatest amount of good, with the least amount of evil. No wise man expects to see a perfect republic in a day. And, if we could pour out this spirit of concession and conciliation on the basis of the Constitution prevalent, even in the North, who would we anticipate an early adjustment of our difficulties?"

FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Columbia arrived here on Thursday morning with Havana dates of the 17th inst. The Rebel steamer Alexandria, now called the Mary, had been seized at Nassau for a violation of the neutrality laws, being an armed vessel, but she has most probably been released.

President Lincoln's message had been unfavorably criticised by the *Dial*.

The Rebel blockade-runner Flamingo, which went out of Havana, broke down, and was obliged to return for repairs.

The lucky Rebel blockade-runner Denigh came in the day before yesterday with about 800 bales of cotton. The Havana telegraph announces officially the capture of the U. S. Steamer Sonora. She was on her way to New-Orleans from Santiago. She was taken on the 18th inst., by Capt. Conway and six men.

The English blockade-running schooner Alabama was captured off Galveston on the 7th inst.

At the time of the capture eight vessels were blockaded in Galveston.

Negotiations were going on here for exchanging 500 Union prisoners at Camp Grace, Texas. Segars at Havana \$4.99 cents. Exchange on London 101 per cent, and on the United States, short sight, 60 per cent discount.

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Artemus Ward will this evening give his last Mormon entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, and say his last word for several months to the New-York public. He starts next week upon an extensive professional tour.

NEW STADT THEATRE.—At Mrs. Methua-Scheller's benefit, this evening, Mr. Charles Pope, an American actor, will make his first appearance on the German stage, playing Othello, to the discomfiture of the beneficiary.

TRUCKER HALL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—Mr. Oseyan has commenced a series of entertainments at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, illustrative of Turkish, Armenian, and Circassian life. The effect of his descriptions is added to by representations of Oriental scenery, costumes, &c. His hall is open every evening.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society will on Monday night give its thirteenth annual performance of "The Messiah," at the Church of the Puritans.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD FARE INCREASED.—The Brooklyn Common Council have voted to permit an increase of railroad fares from 5 to 7 cents, tickets to be sold at 10 for a dollar and to be good on any road. If this arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of January. If it is to be the law, let us have something like decent accommodation for late passengers. At present only three lines run cars after midnight, and these so irregularly that little dependence can be placed upon them. Every line on the city should start a car every half hour from the ferry all night—they should have time tables guided by the starting of boats from the New-York side. The authorities should also insist that more cars be run morning and evening when the crowd of passengers is greatest; at present the packing system is outrageous. Without discussing, at present, the justice of increasing fare, we speak in behalf of the people for more liberal accommodation, and particularly for more cars and regular time at night.

RETURN OF E. G. SQUIER.—Mr. Squier, who has been absent for sometime past [to] South America, returned a few days since, having made the trip from Lima in fifteen days. Two weeks before he was in the Mountains of the Andes, 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. Most of his time has been spent in penetrating the interior, and he brings back with him voluminous notes and sketches of his observations, which in due time, we presume, will be given to the public.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, Eighteenth-st., near Fifth ave., now needs only \$6,000 to enable it to pay its mortgage debt of \$30,000. At a special meeting to be held in the church this [Friday] evening at 7½ o'clock, the offerings and subscriptions of the congregation will be received toward making up this sum of \$6,000. The Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., will preach, and the sermon will be interpreted in the sign-language.

SALUTE FOR VICTORY.—The grocery merchants at the lower end of Wall-st. fired a salute of 300 guns, yesterday, in honor of the victories of Sherman and Thomas.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the New-England Society was held at Room No. 41, Astor House, yesterday. Mr. Waldo Hutchins presided, and Mr. L. B. Huribut acted as Secretary. After a reading of the report of finances, which represented the balance in the treasury to be \$4,228 48, Dr. Cox offered resolutions in regard to the establishment of a museum and library by the Society. Referred to the new Board of Officers, consisting as follows: President—William Curtis Noyes; First Vice-President—Joseph H. Choate; Second Vice-President—Elliot C. Cowden; Counsellors—E. D. Morgan, W. N. Blake-man, C. A. Stetson, N. B. Stebbins; Assistant Counsellors—Nathaniel Hayden, John W. Quincy, William Borden, Frank E. Howe, T. G. Churchill, W. H. Lee, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles S. Smith; Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman; Secretary—J. P. Hubbard.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE FRENCH MISSION.
Senator Hale's name was presented to the President to-day for the French Mission. He is supported by sundry Republican Senators, while prominent ones of the Democratic persuasion are especially jealous. Among the new and possible candidates for the Mission the name of Gen. Fremont is brought forward. It is claimed his selection would prove more valuable to us and acceptable to the French Court than any other public man.

THE NORTH TRIAL.
The North trial was to-day adjourned over till to-morrow.

THE BILL TO SUSPEND UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.
Senator Wilson defeated the House bill to-day for the suspending of unemployed Generals, on the ground that the President already has that power and should exercise it in all cases where required.

DISMISSAL FROM THE NAVY.
Secretary Welles has ordered the dismissal of Capt. Edward McD. Reynolds, of Marine Corps, for immoral conduct.

INTERNAL REVENUE FROM NEW-YORK.
Internal revenue statistics go to show that full one-quarter of all its income is derived from the Empire State.

THE LAST OF OUR CHARLOTTE EXCHANGES.
The last boat load of exchanged prisoners is now on its way to Annapolis. Lieut.-Col. Mulford, the agent who conducted the exchange, arrived several days since. There were ten thousand two hundred and eighty enlisted men exchanged and two hundred and twenty-one officers. Nearly five hundred officers and men have died since their delivery into our hands. The boat now on its way up has on board seven hundred and eighty enlisted men.

OFFICERS FOR HANCOCK'S CORPS.
A large number of officers for Gen. Hancock's Corps, who have passed examination, were announced to-day. They represent every loyal State except Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

REVENUE INFORMATION.
Printed decisions and circulars will be regularly mailed as soon as issued from the office of Internal Revenue to all leading daily papers, law journals, and statistical and other magazines, whose addresses are furnished to the office.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.
The Secretary of the Treasury has received an anonymous letter containing a draft for one hundred and fifty two dollars and seventy-five cents, which amount the writer says was overpaid to him and therefore honestly due the Government. The money has been paid into the Treasury and acknowledgment is made to THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE as the writer of the letter received.

PRIZE CASES.
The money in the following prize cases is ready for distribution:

Prize Vahant, captured by the Rear-Admiral, Kipler, captured by the Rear-Admiral, Dan. Smith and Midway; General Taylor, captured by the Mahaska, Crusader and Samuel Rolan; Mary Wood, captured by the Pawnee; Don, captured by the Potomac; the Glyde, captured by the Pacific, Marlborough, Arago and Caswell; W. C. Roper, captured by the Germania; Lynchburg, captured by the Quaker City; Mary Clinton, captured by the Powhatan; rum, sugar and lumber, captured by the Hatter and Potomac; 14 bales of cotton, captured by the Kenwood; Brothers, captured by the Covadonga.

Marine Dispatch.
PROVINCETOWN (Cape Cod), Dec. 22, 1864.

The following vessels are ashore at Wood End:

Schooner Halycon, from Frankfort, Me., for New-York, loaded with lumber.

Schooner Burdett, from New-Haven, with a cargo of hay on Government account, bound from Wisconsin to Fort Monroe.

Schooner Maryland, from Portland for Baltimore, loaded with lumber.

Schooner Quail, from Rockland, with a cargo of stone for New-York, gone to pieces.

Woods Hole, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The schooner Evelyn, Capt. Ryder, from Bangor for Millville, N. J., with a cargo of lumber, is lying at anchor at Robinson's Point, dismasted.

The British schooner Onward, from Cornwallis, with a cargo of potatoes for New-York, went ashore on the 21st inst. at Robinson's Cove in the storm of the 21st.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The schooner E. P. Horton, from Bangor, with lumber for Boston, went ashore on the night of the 21st at Plum Island, and was a total loss.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

During the storm of last night the schooner Caroline, from Rockland for New-York, Cape Cod, and became a total wreck; crew saved.

The schooner Frederick Fugate, from Rockland for Providence, with a cargo of stone, went ashore on Race Point and is a total wreck; crew saved.

Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore on Wood End.

The schooner Arrow of Salem was filled in with on the 21st instant with flow and full of water, and abandoned. She was towed into Gloucester.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The schooner Allen, from Bangor, parted her chain and went ashore at Cape Elizabeth Beach. She was but little injured.

A brig is reported ashore on Bangs Island.

Weather at Buffalo.
BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The weather is cold and cloudy to-day. Several inches of snow fell yesterday and last night. No doubt the cold weather is expected.

The international ferry boat Steam Bridge, of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is on the rocks in the Niagara River, but it is expected that she will be got off to-day. The thermometer is at 13 degrees above zero.

Naval Arrival.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The U. S. supply steamer Bermuda arrived to-day from the Gulf Steamer.

The Cotton Trade.
CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans 14th, has arrived.

Cotton was unchanged, with little inquiry.

The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, brings 380 bales of cotton.

The Memphis Bulletin says that the recent order respecting the cotton trade has a reviving effect on the business of that city, and that the cotton trade will be prosecuted energetically. The Government purchasing agent there has had \$500,000 in cotton ordered. The big dealers have already arrived by steamers from below, and large quantities are awaiting shipment. There are large quantities beyond our lines awaiting the issue of necessary orders to bring it to Memphis.

The Light of a Burning Vessel.
CAPE MAY, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The light of a burning vessel was distinctly seen to-day from Cape May. The vessel was on fire, supposed to be fifteen or twenty miles distant due East.

Hotel Personal.—Senator A. W. Clark, Ohio; the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Penn.; the Hon. E. English, New-Haven; the Hon. E. H. Rollin, New-Hampshire, are among the arrivals at the Astor House. Capt. Winslow and lady also arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning, and were present at the anniversary of the New-England Society last evening.

Capt. Dancon, United States Army,